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Madrid, July 25.

FRom *Barcelona* we have an account that 18 French Galleys, Commanded by the Duke *de Vivonne*, had been in that Road, and that the uſual Compliments had paſſed between the Duke *de Bournonville*, Viceroy of *Catalonia*, and the Duke *de Vivonne*, but that the French Galleys parted again without giving or receiving any Salutes, for that they could not agree about the manner of doing it between the French Galleys and thoſe of the Squadron of the Duke of *Turſis*, which happened to be then there. The French Ambaſſador at this Court has preſented a Memorial concerning the Title of *Burgundy*, which the French would have this Crown to quit, but we are told that the King has poſitively reſolved not to do it. Care is taking to remit a very conſiderable Sum of mony to *Flanders* for the Service of thoſe Countreys.

Vienna, July 31. In our laſt we told you that General *Caprara* had made a Truce with the Rebels in *Hungary*, and that ſome Propoſals made by the latter, in order to a Peace, had been ſent to the Emperor: Since, we have an account from *Lintz*, that his Imperial Majeſty had abſolutely rejected the ſaid Propoſals, and had reſolved, ſo ſoon as the Truce is expired, to attack the Rebels with a far greater Force than has yet been employed againſt them, and to that end, that Orders had been ſent to the Imperial Troops Quartered in *Sileſia*, *Moravia*, and *Stiria*, to March immediately towards *Hungary*, who, as we are informed, will make a Body of 14000 men, and at the ſame time we are told that the Emperor has given out Commiſſions for the raiſing of 20 new Regiments. There is a report, That the Grand Vizier is dead at *Conſtantinople*, and that the Grand Signior had already made choice of another to ſucceed him.

Ratisbonne, July 30. The States of the Empire aſſembled in the Dyet here have diſpatched the Letter which we formerly told you they had reſolved to ſend to the King of *England*: Wherein they declare, *That the Roman Empire does moſt gratefully acknowledge the Peace to have been reſtored to* Chriſtendome *by His Majeſties Mediation at* Nimeguen, *which though it was upon very hard conditions to the Empire, yet has hitherto been punctually and faithfully executed on their part in all the points of it, and that theſe His Majeſties unwearied Endeavours and Counſels, ſo gloriouſly employed for the reſtoring the publick Peace, will be ſacred to Poſterity.*

That they cannot doubt but His Majeſty has been, from other hands, ſufficiently informed of the unjuſt and Hoſtile Proceedings of the French Officers, as well Civil as Military, againſt the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, and their Territories, contrary to the ſaid Peace of Nimeguen, *which confirms that of* Weſtphalia, *inſomuch that there is nothing left of that Peace but the ſpecious name of it. That the Princes who have been thus injured, having thereupon demanded relief of the Dyet, they had thought it their part to repreſent the ſame to the moſt Chriſtian King; and though they cannot but expect from his Juſtice and Equity that he will have a regard to their Deſires, yet they have thought it neceſſary, in the Name of the Princes and States of the Empire, to acquaint His Majeſty* (*of* Great Brittain) *as the Common Mediator, by whoſe Authority and Garantie the ſaid Peace was Concluded, with what has been acted in ſo unuſual and hoſtile a manner, and to pray His Majeſty, That for the Royal Zeale which He has on all occaſions ſo gloriouſly employed for the publick Tranquility, He would repreſent what has been thus done to the prejudice of the publick Peace, to the moſt Chriſtian King, and would interpoſe His Royal Offices, to the end theſe violences may ceaſe, and things may be reſtored to their former State, and greater Evils prevented, and that the diſputes which have ariſen may be amicably determined by the Arbitrage long ſince agreed to, or any other Legal way.*

Which as it becomes the Faith and Juſtice of the publick Treaties, ſo His Majeſty will do therein a thing acceptable to God and all Chriſtendome, and glorious to himſelf, and will oblige the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire to acknowledge his great Affection and Good Will towards them, and to ſtudy on their part to deſerve the ſame.

Francfort, Aug. 8. The Electoral Prince Palatine and his Princeſs are paſſed through this City, on their way to *Holland*, and it's ſaid the Prince is going for *England*.

Hague, Aug. 13. The States General having lately ſent Captain *Van Hill* to the French Court with Letters to that King and Monſieur *Colbert*, his Secretary of State, in which they deſired a farther Prolongation of the Term for the Spaniards to declare themſelves in concerning the Title of Duke of *Burgundy*; this morning arrived here an Expreſs with Letters to the States, informing them That that King had directed his Ambaſſador here, the Count *d'Avaux*, to give them his Anſwer thereupon, which we ſhall know in a day or two what it is. The Emperor's Miniſter here has preſented a Memorial to the States General, wherein he tells them, *That by Order of his Imperial Majeſty he was to acquaint them, That the Officers of the moſt Chriſtian King had already ſeized great part of the Territories of the Elector Palatine, and that it is to be feared they will do the like with the reſt of his Countrey on pretence of Dependencies and other Rights, which they ſearch Antiquity for, even to the time of King* Dagobert; *That the Elector of* Trier *has already ſuffered a like Treatment, and that other Princes of the Empire are expoſed to the ſame Danger, and particularly the City of* Strasburg, *which being directly contrary to the Peace of* Nimeguen, *the preſervation of which is not only neceſſary to the quiet of* Germany, *but likewiſe to the good of this State, whoſe Intereſt is no leſs to have a good Barriere towards the* Rhine *than towards the Spaniſh Netherlands: He deſires*